NOTE ON CYPRÆA ANGUSTATA, GRAY, Var. *subcarnea*, Ancey.

By C. E. Beddome.

This variety of this species measures, from the syphonal end to the posterior apertural notch, 24 mm.; it is 16 mm. wide and 12 high, *i.e.*, from the base to the most prominent part of the dorsum. It is therefore in all specimens I have seen a shorter, broader, and a more depressed shell than the type. Of a uniform pale flesh colour on the dorsal surface, without any indications of darker coloured bands or zones so frequently found in specimens of this species; base almost white from end to end, along the aperture, but approaching the thickened porcellanous sides of the base it shades off to a duller flesh colour than on the dorsum. This lateral intensified coloration continues forwards and backwards to the ends round which it is uninterruptedly continued with a dense porcellanous deposit, which characteristically separates the ventral from the dorsal aspects; this lateral thickening is subangulated, projecting beyond the surface with a slight upper recurved margin causing it to be shallowly channelled, most marked on the peristome, which is also less uneven than in most samples of *C. angustata;* in many forms of the latter the elevated surface points correspond with elevated ridges, which can be seen and felt distinctly running across the dorsum of the body whorl. I notice this character most marked in the zoned varieties of the species; they are less marked in this variety. Showing through the thickened porcellanous margin 8 to 10 small dark chocolate coloured round spots exist on each side, but are only hazily defined.

The aperture is proportionally wider than in the type form and rather more bent towards the left posterior end. The peristome margin of the aperture is wider and more bent towards the left than in typical forms such as I have, by me dredged alive in Hobart Harbour on Coral; it has from 20 to 22 teeth, quite white, inclined forwards, blunter, and spread outwardly more over the base than in the typical specimens; in the latter forms the teeth are sharp pointed, projecting into the aperture, and have a rusty tinge.

On the left columellar margin there are 20 small white teeth pointed directly across the aperture scarcely extended over the base surface, but are seen extended down into the curved edge of the columellar margin as it enters the cavity of the shell. The base, unlike the typical *angustata*, is densely porcellanous and white; as a rule in the type it has a bluish tinge, whiter towards the channelled ends of the aperture.

There is an absence of the dark colorations on either side of the dorsal aspect of the anterior channel edges so characteristic of the type forms, and this syphonal channel is not so produced or notched, being obliterated by the more callous margin of this form being continued directly round the ends. The dark zoned specimens from the Derwent waters have many marginal spots, at least 30, and although the angulated margins which separate the base from the dorsal surface are decidedly thickened, they do not round off the chanelled ends of the aperture as in this variety.

Hab.—Blackman's Bay, Derwent River, and Brown's River beaches; Hobart Harbour, Tasmania (dredged).

The type specimens are in my private collection. I have preferred to consider it only a varietal form in deference to my esteemed friend Mr. Ancey, who named it from specimens I sent him many months ago.